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Wilmington Journal.

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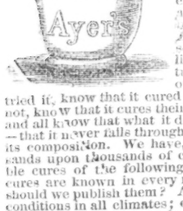
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild yet efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them: those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. WILLIS, W. H. LIPPITT and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 74-eodlw-1tw

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

John J. Long, against Catharine G. Meares, John L. Meares, Thomas D. Meares. | Superior Court of New Hanover County.

THE DEFENDANTS, Catharine G. Meares and John L. Meares, are hereby notified to appear before the Superior Court of New Hanover County, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 25th day of February next, to answer the complaint filed in this case for the following cause of action, to wit: That on the 4th December, 1856, the said Catharine G. Meares, John L. Meares, Thomas D. Meares and myself, executed our joint sealed note as co-sureties of William B. Meares, to Joseph J. Bell, for seventeen hundred and seventy-six dollars and 50 cents, due one day after date; and that on 30th November, 1868, I paid the balance due upon said note, to wit, the sum of twenty-five hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventeen cents. Whereby a cause of action has arisen to me against the said Catharine G. Meares for her rateable proportion of said sum as my cosurity, to wit: the sum of eight hundred and forty dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from 30th November, 1868, and against the said John L. Meares for a like sum.

JNO. J. LONG.

Witness, J. C. MANN, Clerk of our said Court at office, the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1868.

Issued January 19th, 1869.

J. C. MANN, Clerk.

jan 22 50-4t

FARM FOR RENT FOR 1869.

I OFFER MY FARM NEAR ROCKY POINT Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail road, for rent for the year 1869.

Truck farmers would find this place very desirable for their operations.

It is situated at a convenient distance from the above mentioned depot.

The land is of the best quality and under good fence. With good seasons it is capable of producing forty bushels of corn to the acre.

There are about forty acres cleared, suitable for the production of pea nuts.

The dwelling is a two story frame building, with six rooms, in good condition, with a kitchen attached.

A cistern capable of holding 3,000 or 4,000 gallons of water is close to the house.

To one desiring to rent the place I would sell all the stock, horses, mules, hogs, cows and calves, with all the farming utencils. Also, corn, fodder, &c.

To a good farmer, and one who would keep the place in good order, favorable terms would be given.

If a satisfactory price could be had I would prefer to sell the farm. My motive is a desire to move to the Western part of the State.

A. E. HALL,
Rocky Point Postoffice.

dec 29 76-d6t-w6t

Goldsboro' News copy 6 weeks and send bill immediately to Journal office for collection.

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE ON REASONABLE terms, one 14 Bbl. TURPENTINE STILL, with *all necessary Fixtures*. Also, an A 1 FLAT, nearly new.

Apply to me at Robeson P. O., Brunswick Co., or in person at Brinkley Depot, W. & M. R. R.

D. S. COWAN.

jan 8 85-3t -49-3t*

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Ingram, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax for certain purposes was taken up and passed its several readings, by a vote of yeas 62, nays 2.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, resolution accepting the proposition of Mr. Downing to purchase the site and land of the Penitentiary.

The resolution was read, when Mr. Justice took the floor and advocated the adoption of the resolution. He gave a sketch of the proceedings of that committee. He thought they had been hardly dealt with and had been censured unjustly. He believed that all the reports of frauds were only started to make political capital.

J. S. Leary, colored, moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. Seymour said there was no doubt that blame should be attached to this body for having passed the bill without proper consideration, &c. He did not think any authority had been given to the committee to purchase the eight thousand acres of land under the bill. In his opinion the State did not legally own the land, and therefore he could not support a resolution disposing of property that the State did not possess, &c.

Mr. Vest opposed the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Downing said the committee had acted from beginning to end, and if the House was thin when the bill passed, it was nevertheless a law, and was binding in regard to the power and authority given to the committee.

Mr. D. said that the gentleman from Craven (Seymour) had not read far enough. [Mr. D. then read some extracts from the act.]

Mr. Downing then in substance went over the same ground in regard to the proceedings of the committee as he did on a former occasion.

Mr. Ingram said he had no personal feeling in the matter, but the people and his constituents expected the House to have the matter investigated thoroughly. He did not say the committee had acted in would, but he thought they had been bad faith, reached in this purchase or acted sadly over in the matter. He did not very unwisely think the committee had a shadow of authority to sustain them in this famous purchase. He would support a resolution disposing of the property if shaped in the manner he had mentioned a few days ago.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, then took the floor in defence of the committee.

Mr. Ferebee wanted to know if the water power and the eight thousand acres belong to separate parties, and did the water power belong in reality to the State when the purchase was made.

Harris replied that he knew but one party in the transaction.

Mr. Pou next took the floor and entered into a detailed account of all the facts in connection with the matter. He favored the motion to indefinitely postpone.

The question recurred upon the motion to indefinitely postpone, and it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1869.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Motion of Mr. Cook to reconsider the vote by which the resolution to recommit the report of the committee on bribery was adopted.

Mr. Barrow moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Blythe, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, colored, Hyman, colored, Legg, Moore, of Yancey, Welker and Wynne—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Beasley, Beeman, Burns, Cook, Davis, Galloway, colored, Graham, Hayes, Harrington, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Lindsay, Martindale, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Rich, Shoffner, White and Wilson—19.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, the question recurred on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Barrow said he desired to ask one question, does any Senator on the floor deny that important evidence has been suppressed by the committee?

Mr. Rich said the committee had taken a solemn oath to discharge their duties faithfully, and to report all evidence material on the subject under investigation. The committee were composed of gentlemen of integrity, and it would be a gross reflection on the members of that committee to pass the resolution.

Mr. Welker said he thought this was a strange proceeding, to attempt to shut out important evidence, for the charge had been made that evidence had been stricken out of the report; he thought the resolution should be adopted, and did not think the recommitment of the report could be construed as a reflection on the committee or impugning their motives.

Mr. Forkner said it was due the committee and the Senate, since the charge had been made that evidence had been suppressed, that he should make a statement of the facts as they stood. The rumor was that Mr. Stephens had said that he had been misrepresented in the report, in other words, that his entire evidence did not appear. The committee when they assembled determined to be governed strictly by the rules of evidence. That portion of Mr. Stephens information which does not appear in the report they did not consider as evidence, and to make the case clear he would submit it to the Senate. When Mr. Stephens was asked if he considered he was buying Senator Robbins' vote, he replied not at all, because he (Mr. Robbins) had already stated to him that he thought it was a just claim and should vote for it, (but *he, Stephens, was of the opinion* that he was buying Mr. Robbins' influence) that was only Mr. Stephens' opinion and not evidence, consequently it did not appear in the report. The committee have submitted all the evidence in their possession. If it is recommitted and they are constituted a standing committee, probably they might be enabled to secure other evidence in the course of time, but they had none other at present. He, as a member of the committee, if it was recommitted, should endeavor to do his whole duty, as he believed the entire committee had done heretofore. Mr. Robbins had made a statement to the committee which he was willing to qualify to, and he believed the Senator was ready to make any statement or answer any questions in the presence of the Senate in reference to the matter.

Mr. Graham said when the report came from the committee he knew they had submitted all the material evidence, but when the charge was made on the floor by a Senator with so much earnestness and zeal, that the committee had suppressed a portion of the evidence, he felt compelled to vote for a recommittal. He had had no conversation with Senator Robbins in reference to the matter, but had given the whole subject a calm and dispassionate consideration, not in a personal or partizan sense, but as a juror sworn to act on the evidence presented, without being biased by personal or any other consideration, but to decide simply on the facts in the case. There was no necessity for casting this slur on the committee, when, if there were any additional facts to be brought out, it could have been done in the presence of the Senate when the report was properly before them. Another error occurs in the statement that a *minority* of the committee exonerated Senator Robbins from intended guilt, but regarded his conduct as an inadvertance, &c. The facts are that a *majority* of the committee signed that report, there were only eight in all, and four of them signed the report. Senator Robbins, of course, having charges preferred against him, was not expected to do so.

Mr. Davis offered a substitute for the resolution requiring the Messrs. Robbins, Stephens and Forkner to make a full statement of the facts in their presence to the Senate.

Mr. Forkner said he did not see any propriety or necessity for passing such a resolution requiring Senators to make statements on the floor when they had already signified their willingness to do so, and they were ready to answer any question at any time in reference to the matter. He hoped the Senate would not cast such a reflection on them. The idea is conveyed at once that he or they were disposed to conceal knowledge of the corruption and are forced to reveal it, was unjust, and should not pass.

Mr. Stephens said he concurred in all Mr. Forkner had said, and would state that he, Mr. Forkner, had alluded in his former remarks to the evidence which had not been reported by the committee, his statement in relation to that matter, was correct, and he knew of nothing else to be brought out—he was ready to answer any question in relation to the matter.

Mr. Winstead said he voted to recommit the report simply upon the ground that charges had been made that evidence had been suppressed, not because he believed the committee had done wrong, but after the charge had been made he thought it due the committee. He thought the Senate hard to satisfy in relation to this matter. The committee had been twitted time and again because they were so slow to act, and now they have reported the Senate are not satisfied. He thought they had presented the whole matter fully and fairly.

The question recurring Mr. Etheridge's resolution to recommit was rejected.

Mr. Rich withdrew his resolution, and the report was accepted.

Mr. Rich then introduced his resolution in substance as follows: While the Senate disapproves of Mr. Robbins' transaction with Mr. Stephens, they still have confidence in his integrity.

Mr. Cook moved to postpone its further consideration until Friday next.

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend by inserting Wednesday next.

Mr. Sweet hoped the amendment would not prevail, he believed it was the intention of the Senate to decide this question according to the facts presented in the report, and it was impossible for Senators to become acquainted with all the facts sufficiently to vote intelligently on a report covering 50 pages of manuscript in so short a time; he hoped the Senate would see the propriety of deferring it to a longer time.

Mr. Etheridge's motion was lost.

Mr. Shoffner moved to make it the special order for the 6th of February, which was lost, and Mr. Cook's motion prevailed.

CALENDAR.

Bill creating the office of County Attorney.

Mr. Welker moved its indefinite postponement. After some discussion the motion prevailed.

Bill to amend an act to make bank bills a set off, passed its several readings.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

RALEIGH Jan. 26, 1869.

Mr. Ingram: A resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay to the members and officers of the General Assembly their *per diem* during the recess, from the 21st of December last to the 4th of January.

Mr. Downing said he hoped the resolution would not pass as they had taken the recess for their own convenience, &c.

Mr. Durham: Such a proposition was an unheard of thing. It had never been done before, and it would be a bad precedent for them to pay themselves for the recess.

Upon the adoption of the resolution, the yeas and nays were called, and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Cary, colored, Cherry, colored, Ellington, Hays, colored, Price, colored, Robbins, colored, Sweet, colored.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allison, James, Argo, Armstrong, Ashworth, Barnett, Blair, Boddie, Bowman, Candler, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davidson, Downing, Durham, Ellis, Estes, Forkner, colored, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gatling, Gibson, Harris, of Franklin, colored, Hawkins, High, Hodgin, Hinnant, Hodnett, Hoffman, Humphries, Ingram, Jarvis, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Leary, colored, Malone, Matheson, McCanless, McMillan, Moore, Morris, colored, Nicholson, Painter, Parker, Pearson Peck, Pou, Renfrow, Reynolds, colored, Siegrist, Smith, of Alleghany, Snipes, Stanton, Stilley, Thompson, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Sampson and Wilson.

By Mr. Estes: A resolution allowing $60 to the Clerk employed by the Committee on Bribery and Corruption. Lies over.

By Price, colored: A bill to protect the rights and privileges of all citizens. [This bill provides that no discrimination shall be made in public conveyances, on account of color, &c. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the rules were suspended and the bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the Western R. R. Co., ratified the 21st August, 1868.

The question recurring upon the amendments reported by the Committee on Internal Improvements—they were adopted.

The amendment known in the bill as section 8 and 9, offered by Mr. Barrett, when the bill was last discussed. was then adopted.

The amendment offered by Mr. Estes, concerning the tax to the other bills was also incorporated into this one as section 10 and 11.

The bill then passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Laflin the bill amending the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company was taken up and after being variously amended, passed its third reading by the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Argo, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Bowman, Candler, Carey, colored, Cherry, colored, Crawford, colored, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Forkner, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gatling, Graham, Green, Hayes, colored, Hendricks, Humphries, Ingram, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Laflin, Leary, colored, Malone, Matheson, Mayo, colored, Moring, Morris, colored, Pearson, Peck, Price, colored, Proctor, Rea, Renfrow, Robbins, colored, Reynolds, Siegrist, Sinclair, Snipes, Stevens, Stilley Sweat, colored, Sykes, colored, Thompson, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Welch, White, Williams, of Sampson, Williamson, colored, Wilson, Wiswall.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Durham, Ellis, Gibson, Grier, Harris, of Franklin, Hawson, Hicks, High, Hinnaut, Hodnett, Hoffman, Kelley, of Moore, Kinney, McMillan, Moore, Pou, Shaver, Smith of Alleghany, Stanton, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the bill to repeal an act entitled "an act to amend an ordinance of the Convention, entitled an ordinance to incorporate the North Western N. C. R. R. Co.," &c., was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the bill to amend the charter of the Oxford branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Laflin, the bill to incorporate the University Railroad Company was taken up and passed its third reading.

Mr. Jarvis moved to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the yeas and nays were called, and the House refused to adjourn by a vote of yeas 14, nays 57.

On motion of Mr. Laflin the bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad was taken up, when

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Pou gave notice that he and others who had voted against the passage of all these Railroad bills would offer to-morrow a protest.

On motion, the House then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1869.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the following bills, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Life Insurance Company.

Bill to amend the charter of the Green Swamp Company.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Land and Immigration Company.

Bill to amend the charter of the Union Manufacturing Company in the town of Fayetteville.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Purchase and Trust Company.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on Finance, reported a substitute for a resolution for the relief of L. D. Swain and W. M. D. Moore, of Brunswick county.

FROM THE CODE COMMISSION.

Bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Code, entitled fences. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Bill to regulate proceedings in the partition and sale of real and personal property. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House transmitting the bill with an amendment to consolidate the North Carolina and the Atlantic North Carolina Railroad Companies, the amendment was concurred in by a vote of 26 to 11.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to amend an act to make Bank bills a set off. Amended on motion of Messrs. Osborne and Richardson, and passed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1869.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Duplin county to levy a special tax for certain purposes was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 69 to nays 1.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and his resolution paying the Clerk employed by the committee on bribery and corruption $60 was taken up and passed its several readings.

J. S. Leary, colored, arose to a question of privilege. He was reported in the Sentinel as moving to indefinitely postpone Mr. Justice's (of Rutherford) resolution in regard to accepting Mr. Downing's proposition to purchase the site and land of the penitentiary. It was his colleague (Isham Sweat) that made the motion.

On motion of Thos. A. Sykes, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the North Carolina Manufacturing Loan and Trust Co. was taken up, and after some debate the bill was referred to the committee on Corporations.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Laflin moved to recommit to the committee.

Mr. Malone took the floor and spoke for some time against the motion. He saw no good reason why the House should not pass the bill to-day.

After a long debate the bill was recommitted to the committee on Internal Improvements, with instructions to report this evening, and the bill was also made the special order at 8 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Plaster Bank and Salt Works R. R. Company, ratified 13th May, 1866, was taken up.

An amendment making an appropriation of money was offered and adopted, when

Mr. Pou raised the point of order that the bill was unconstitutional in its present status, as section 16, article 2, of the Constitution expressly declared that all bills appropriating money should be three times read on separate days. This bill passed its second reading without asking for an appropriation. If the bill passed providing for an appropriation, it must do it in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.

The Chair sustained the point.

The record of the bill was ordered to be expunged, and the bill as amended took its place upon the Calendar as upon its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Stilley the rules were suspended and the bill making an appropriation to protect the Insane Asylum from fire was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 66, nays.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House amendments to the bill to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad.

J. S. Leary, colored, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill incorporating the North Carolina Manufacturing Loan and Trust Company. Placed upon the Calendar.

On motion of Mr. French the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Union Land Company was taken up and, after being somewhat amended, passed its several readings.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the House adjourned until this evening at 7½ o'clock.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1869.

Mr. Forkner, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on a bill to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company, and to build a branch from Fayetteville to Selma.

Mr. Cook moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its several readings.—Motion was lost.

CALENDAR.

Bill to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution.

On motion of Mr. Blythe its consideration was postponed until Wednesday next.

Bill to amend section 136, chapter 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure. Passed its second reading.

Bill to punish persons injuring or killing live stock. Passed its second reading.

Bill to place the county of Duplin in the Third and Onslow in the Fourth Judicial District. Passed its second reading.

Bill to provide for holding special terms of the Superior Courts. [This bill allowed Judges $4 per day additional compensation while in attendance upon such courts.

On motion of Mr. Welker it was amended by striking out $4 and inserting $7, and the bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, viz:

Bill amendatory of an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, (substitute for Senate bill).

Mr. Graham said this bill comes from the House as a substitute for the Senate bill entirely a different bill from the original. He desired to know if it was not necessary, under the Constitution, that it should be read three several times in the Senate.

The President decided that it was not necessary. The substitute contained the substance of the original bill which passed the Senate, and came from the House in the form of an amendment.

Mr. Welker moved to postpone its consideration until Wednesday next. Lost, and the amendments were concurred in.

Bill to separate the Eastern and Western divisions of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, (substitute for Senate bill).

Mr. Graham proposed an amendment to the section making an appropriation, provided the question be submitted to a vote of the people of the State.

The President ruled the amendment out of order and the House amendments were concurred in by the following vote.

AYES—Messrs. Beasley, Beeman, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Forkner, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, colored, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Love, Mason, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Osborne, Rich, Richardson, Respass, Smith, Stephens, Wynne, Winstead and Wilson—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Barnes, Brogden Eppes, colored, Graham, Legg, Long, Melchor and Welker—9.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1869.

House called to order at 7 o'clock.

A leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Hawkins, Proctor and Barnett.

By B. W. Morris, colored: A resolution raising a Joint Select Committee for the purpose of determining whether or not members are entitled to *per diem* during the late recess. Lies over.

By Mr. Pearson: A bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Goldsboro'. Referred.

CALENDAR.

A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Tarboro' to grant the right of way to the Tarboro' and Williamston Railroad, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The hour for the Special Order was announced, to wit:

The bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad.

The question recurred upon the several amendments reported by the committee, which were adopted.

The bill, after undergoing some other amendments, passed its third reading.

By consent, Mr. French, from the Committee on Counties and Townships, reported favorably on the bill in relation to the counties of Dare and Grant. The bill was placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. Downing moved to dispense with the evening sessions for the balance of the week. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Downing, the House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

Mr. Lindsay, from the Committee appointed to investigate the requisitions for Stationery, in the possession of the Secretary of State, made the following report, to wit:

For forty-eight days of present session the Secretary of State reports, as issued to officers of the Senate:

Fifteen and a half (15½) reams of letter paper, five (5) reams of note paper, three (3) reams of foolscap, five and a half (5½) reams of legal cap, eleven (11) quires of wrapping paper, four (4,000) thousand small envelopes, seven (700) hundred large envelopes, eight (8) spools of red tape, thirty-five (35) cloth-lined envelopes, two (200) hundred paper clamps, five (5) gross of steel pens, ninety-six (96) bottles of ink, one hundred and eighty (180) head pencils, sixty (60) bottles of mucilage, one hundred and forty-seven (147) pen-holders, four (4) pieces of india rubber, and one (1) bottle of red ink.

This does not include stationery issued to members *without vouchers*. The committee ask to be discharged. Concurred in.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, &c., viz:

Bill to incorporate the University Railroad Co.

Resolution providing for the payment of the clerk of the committee on Bribery and Corruption.

Resolution extending time to the joint committee on Banks.

Mr. Osborne introdured a resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, re-established.

Mr. Rich offered a substitute, urging our Representatives in Congress to vote for the bill now pending in Congress to abolish said mint.

Mr. Welker urged the adoption of the substitute. That institution was an expense to the government, and the only object in keeping it up was to shield some men or take them in out of the cold when they could not get office elsewhere. He believed the proposition in Congress was simply to reduce the expenses of the government.

Messrs. Davis, Cook and Osborne opposed the substitute, and it was rejected by a vote of yeas 4, nays 37.

Messrs. Bellamy, Martindale, Rich and Welker voted in the affirmative.

The original resolution was then adopted, ayes 36, nays Messrs. Bellamy, Martindale, Rich and Welker.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to lay off the homestead and personal property exemption. Passed its second reading.

On motion the Senate adjourned until this evening at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1868.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. French presented a memorial from the Wilmington Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1. Referred.

Mr. French moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill creating the county of Dare.

Mr. Welch said that he thought that in courtesy to the gentleman from Tyrrell, (Mr. Jarvis), who was at present absent from his seat, that the matter should be postponed until his return. He (Mr. Welch) therefore hoped the rules would not be suspended.

Mr. Pou said that the gentleman from Tyrrell, (Mr. Jarvis,) had requested him (Mr. Pou) that if the matter was brought up, to have it postponed until his return, as he (Jarvis) was necessarily compelled to be absent, and if he found the people of his county did not object to the matter, he would pledge himself to make no further opposition to it.

Mr. Farrow said that this dismemberment of his county (Hyde) was very disagreeable to his people, and took its origin in a scheme of certain men to manufacture a new county for political purposes.

After some discussion, the House refused to suspend the rules.

BILLS.

Mr. Thompson presented the report of the Commissioners of Onslow. Referred.

By Mr. Smith, of Alleghany: A bill legalizing interest upon open accounts. Referred.

By Mr. Graham: A bill to transfer to Montgomery county that portion of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road included within the limits of Montgomery county. Referred.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Duplin county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 70, nays 0.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House amendments to the bills concerning the Western N. C. R. R., and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Plaster Bank and Salt Works R. R. Co., ratified 30th of May, 1864." The bill was read at length, and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 45, nays 34, and was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. French the rules were suspended and the bill repealing the usury law was taken up and read, when

Mr. French offered a substitute entitled a bill to establish a rate of interest.

Mr. French took the floor in explanation of his substitute. This substitute allows money to be loaned on any interest that may be agreed on, if the contract was made in writing, but if there be no special contract, then 6 per cent shall be the legal rate. He regarded money as an article of merchandize, and a man had as good a right to make a profit on that article, as he would on his cotton, potatoes, &c.

Mr. Vest favored the substitute.

Mr. Seymour objected to the bill. He thought it a movement simply intended to benefit capitalists, &c.

Mr. Estes was in favor of the repeal of the usury law, not because it would benefit the capitalist, but in order to favor poor men. If he wished to borrow $10,000 they had no right to say at what rate of interest it must be borrowed at. If he had a crop in some way imperiled and was obliged to obtain money in order to save himself, and that money could only be got at a rate beyond the price fixed by law, this Assembly had no right to pass a law saying he should not borrow the money.

Mr. Downing thought the present law on our statute books was a remnant of barbarism, &c. He thought the repeal of this law would tend to decrease the rate of interest.

Mr. Foster was opposed to the repeal of the law, &c.

Mr. Malone said this bill ought to pass. The bill simply allows a man to contract in writing for a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent. It does not apply to accounts or to contracts other than those *specifically agreed upon by the parties*. It often happens that a man could pay ten cents and make an excellent speculation in the use of the money. The present usury laws tend to drive capital from the State. But when you allow the miser who holds money to contract for his rate of interest he will let his money out into circulation.

It is not to be presumed that a man will borrow money—pay 10 per cent., give security, pledge his property without he considers it to his interest to do so. What objections can exist to the bill?

Mr. Pou said he regarded the usury law still standing upon the statute books of some States as a relic of ignorance and superstition, &c. He had introduced the original bill in regard to this matter, but he prepared the substitute of Mr. French.

The hour for special order was announced, to-wit:

The report of the committee on Bribery and Corruption. The Clerk proceeded to read the report when

Mr. Seymour moved to suspend the reading of the report and that further action in the matter be dispensed with until the Senate is heard from. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Estes the Revenue bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

By Mr. Green: A bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Salisbury railroad. Referred.

On motion the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'cl

HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1869

e American Agricultural and Horticultural Annuals.

We have received from those enterprising publishers, Messrs. ORANGE, JUDD & ., of New York, these useful publications for 1869. We have examined them th both pleasure and profit, and think e can safely recommend them to our aders as being well worthy of their care- consideration.

The publication of these Annuals was begun in 1867, and it has been the aim of the blishers to place thus, year by year, in a rm adapted to convenient reference, veral valuable essays upon subjects of erest to all agriculturists and horticulists, and we think we can honestly say eir "aim" has been accomplished with rked success.

Each Annual contains a calendar of opations appropriate for each month, which ll furnish information valuable, as well those who have some learning in such tters, as to the inexperienced. In e Horticultural Annual, the articles on Implements in 1868, Apples, Pears, aches, Quinces, Plums and Cherries in 8, and "new or noteworthy vegetables 1868," are especially worthy of attenn.

In the Agricultural Annual the articles on the progress of invention and introction of new machinery, pigs, fine wool eep, trout culture and sorghum and sir, are of such a valuable, practical charter, as to commend the above works and prove that it is really what it purports be, viz: "A farmers' year book, exhibng recent progress in agricultural theory d practice, and a guide to present and ture labors."

The price of each Annual is fifty cents if und in paper; seventy-five cents cloth. ssrs. ORANGE, JUDD & Co., 245 Broady, New York, Publishers. These Anals are for sale at HEINSBERGER'S Book ore.

Material Progress of the South.

For some unaccountable reason some of e leading Radical papers of the North ll one day publish glowing accounts of e sure and rapid progress of the South, d the next admit into their columns the se dispatches and correspondence of degning men, calculated and intended to tard and injure its renewed prosperity. he steady rise in the price of the bonds the Southern States in Wall street; the ct that the directors of the New York vings banks, who are proverbially conrvative, cautious and sagacious, are buyg largely of these bonds; the value of e present cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco ops; the increased attention paid in this ction to cereals, and the cheapness and uantity of labor, are one day heralded as rtain signs of prosperity, while the next ay we are denounced as outlaws, promors of strife and contention, among whom is not safe to live, because some robbery perpetrated in a remote corner of the ountry, or some lawless men have been uilty of a murder. To-day Forney writes o his "two papers, both daily," that we re a peaceful, sober, law-abiding people, ith no fault except unwilling to apologize nd repent for bearing arms against the best government the world ever saw," nd his next issue contains the lying dispatch of a paid partisan that a more esperate and lawless people do not ve on the globe. Yesterday his papers ay editorially that our material advancement is only hindered by the bitter proriptions "loyal" men are subjected to, nd the next issue contains the letter of he Editor himself, from this State, which peaks of the "Hon. C. A. CILLEY, formerly an officer in the Union army, and a rominent member of the legal profession," nd he might have added, recently a Judge f the Superior Court by the appointment f Governor WORTH, who had settled in orth Carolina, and had the regard of his eighbors. Col. FORNEY himself, though f "extreme politics," as he admits, has othing but compliments for the uniform ourtesy and consideration with which his arty were treated, especially by those ost thoroughly identified with the Confederate cause.

Yet all these wholesome truths are ashed to pieces by the thoughtless or icked sensation dispatches of some inconderate or designing scape-grace. A murer here, a reported murder there, are eized upon and forthwith the whole world informed that "lawlessness and anrchy exist in this entire section of the ountry to such an extent as to justify the alling out and arming of the militia by he Governor. The civil authorities are owerless to suppress this fearful carnival f crime." Armed men come by railroad Seymour, Indiana, and break open the il, put to death several prisoners, and othing more is heard of the murderers or eir bloody deeds. Northern "journals civilization" content themselves with ghly finished engravings of a griefricken, but beautiful sister, in the attude of prayer, swearing vengeance upon he murderers of her brothers, and from he exposures of her person, would suppose he regarded her charms, rather than her riefs, as the chief source by which popur sympathy was to be won.

In open day-light, on one of the public reets of New York city, after a desperate ruggle, a venerable and inoffensive citien was murdered, and beyond a few reards offered, and the popular taste pandered to by exciting illustrations, this onder of the hour has ceased, and new trocities waited for.

Only in North Carolina is occasional ime denounced as anarchy; only in the outh are people lawless—only here are he civil authorities unable to "suppress he fearful carnival of crime."

These men desire to destroy our prosperity by striking at our characters. They e bad men, who desire to use us for their wn purposes, and we should regard them ith suspicion when they come with proessions of friendship on their lips.

For the Journal.

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

BLADENBORO', N. C., Feb. 3, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A call was made several days ago for a Convention to be held at Elizabethtown on yesterday, for the purpose of placing before the people a proper candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Senator Purdie. The call, it appears, was not duly noticed by the masses of the people, and consequently, but very few attended. About 2 o'clock, however, the members present assembled at the Court House. When the meeting was called to order, Capt. Alfred Tolar presided, assisted by Mr. —. Baldwin.

On motion of J. D. McCallum, it was agreed that a Convention, composed of delegates from Columbus and Bladen, should meet at Brown Marsh on Saturday, the 12th inst.

A couple of resolutions encomiastic of ex-Senator Purdie, were then read and adopted.

The meeting then adjourned. R.

Bladen and Columbus.

We publish the following correspondence in regard to a candidate for Senator in the Fourteenth District. The election is near at hand and what is done must be done quickly:

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869.

Captain R. H. Lyon:

DEAR SIR:—You are doubtless aware that the Convention which met at this place to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the unexpired term of J. W. Purdie, Senator from the 14th Senatorial District, banned by the Fourteenth Article of the Federal Constitution, adjourned without doing anything definite. In consideration, therefore, of this fact and also that the election takes place so soon, and having no time to lose, we ask that you consent for us to run your name on the Conservative ticket.

We have every confidence in your ability to cope successfully with the man who will be your opponent. Please let us hear from you.

Yours respectfully,

MANY CITIZENS.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869.

Gentlemen:

I have just received your flattering letter asking me to become your candidate for election to the General Assembly of North Carolina.

In estimating my capacity, I fear that you have been mistaken, but I can only say that if I can be of any service to the party to which I belong, I will consent for you to use my name.

I am, gentlemen,

very respectfully,

your ob't servant,

R. H. LYON.

Banned.

Capt. F. M. WOOTEN requests us to return his thanks to the citizens of Columbus and Bladen for their mention of his name in connection with the nomination for Senator, and states that it will be impossible for him to serve if elected, and worse than useless to run his name, as he is banned by the Howard Amendment.

Southern Claims.

The following letter from the Hon. O. H. DOCKERY will prove of interest to many citizens. The proposition he makes to his constituents who may have claims against the Government which they desire to press, is just both to himself and the claimants. His agents are such as he endorses, and his personal attention, so far as may be necessary, will be given. We give the letter as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30th, 1869.

Editors Journal—As I am in daily receipt of many inquiries in relation to the payment of Southern claims, for property taken by the Federal forces, will you oblige me by publishing the following card:

In the first place we have a bill pending in the Senate providing for the organization of a Board of Claims exclusively Southern in its character. This bill has not yet been acted on, and I fear will, when met, be defeated.

If so, we fall back on the Court of Claims, as at present organized. North Carolina will be soon admitted to said Court. In that event much time will elapse before all the claims can be adjudicated, and I propose to my constituents the following arrangement, viz: As it is impossible for me, in addition to my official duties, to attend to the numerous claims of my constituents, to select an honest, reliable and trustworthy Claim Agent in this city, who makes such matters a *specialty*, into whose hands I shall put all of said claims and exercise a general supervision of the matter, and attend in person to any correspondence in connection therewith; and with said view I have consulted with a firm every way reliable and they propose the following terms, which I think the best under the circumstances which can be done, viz: To collect on the following terms—for

$ 2,000 and under	25 per cent.
2,000 and not over $5,000	20 " "
5,000 and not over $10,000	15 " "
10,000 and over	12½ " "

the claimant to pay for stamps and notary fees, and the Agent to be at all other expense—no fees to be called for until claims are collected—and in the event of rejection of claims no charges to be made. This arrangement I think fair. It is at all events the best that can be done in this city. If this proposition meets with general favor they will send an Agent down who will make a number of appointments in each county, furnishing blanks and paying his own expenses, who will get up all such claims in ship-shape.

Although it may be some time before such claims are paid, yet it is best to get the proof of loyalty and all the papers in connection therewith, in due form, ready for action, when the matter is duly considered by Congress and definite plans matured.

Be kind enough to publish the above, in order that our people may see their chances of success and act accordingly. If my proposition meets with approbation I will make appointments in each county at once.

Yours truly,

O. H. DOCKERY.

Post, Star, Eagle and Presbyterian will please insert.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

Below we give the full text of the act to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad recently passed by the General Assembly. We suppose the Board of Directors will convene the Stockholders within the time prescribed by the act and submit it to their ratification or rejection:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY; TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMPLETION OF SAID ROAD, AND TO SECURE THE STATE A REPRESENTATION IN THE COMPANY.

Sec. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company be increased to the sum of seven millions of dollars, and that in order to complete the Road, the Public Treasurer of the State is hereby directed, as soon as this amendment shall be accepted by the Stockholders in said Company, provided it shall be done within ninety days of the ratification of this act, to subscribe in behalf of the State four millions of dollars to the capital stock of said Company, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. For the payment of the subscription of said four millions of dollars, directed in the foregoing section, the Public Treasurer shall cause to be made and issued coupon bonds of the State, in sums of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal thereof at the end of thirty years; said bonds to be signed by the Governor of the State and countersigned by the Public Treasurer, and sealed with the great seal of the State, and to be delivered to the President of said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. That two million of dollars of the subscription so made shall be applied exclusively to that portion of said Road which is west of Charlotte, called the Western Division, the first portion of said amount expended to be expended in completing said Road to Rutherfordton, and two million of dollars of it shall be exclusively applied to that portion of the Road east of Charlotte, called the Eastern Division.

Sec. 4. That the Directors of said Company as provided for in the charter, shall be limited to the number of thirteen, of which number the Governor of the State shall appoint seven, and the Stockholders shall elect six, and upon the acceptance of this act by the Stockholders, and the payment of one million of dollars of the bonds of the subscription authorized on the part the State, there shall, within sixty days after such payment, be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, and Directors elected and appointed as herein provided for, and a reorganization of the Company immediately effected, which shall conform to the true intent and meaning of the charter of said Company as amended by this act.

Sec. 5. That the acceptance of this act by the Stockholders, shall in no wise affect any of the liabilities, contracts or obligations of the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest upon the bonds hereby authorized, and the principal at its maturity, an annual tax of one eighth of one per cent, is hereby imposed upon all the taxable property of the State which shall be levied, collected and paid into the State Treasury as other public taxes, and the surplus, after paying the interest, shall be invested in securities of the United States or other safe securities, and kept as a sinking fund for the payment of the principal money at maturity.

Sec. 7. *Provided*, That on or before the day upon which the first coupon of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act shall become due, the President of the above named Railroad Company shall pay to the Public Treasurer, either in cash or in matured coupons of bonds upon which the Public Treasurer is made to pay the interest under this act, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and on or before the day upon which the second coupon of the bonds authorized by this act shall become due, the President of the above named Railroad Company shall pay in like manner the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and on or before the day upon which the third coupon as aforesaid shall become due, the President above named shall pay to the Public Treasurer, in like manner, the sum of eighty thousand dollars; and on or before the day upon which the fourth coupon as aforesaid shall become due, the President above named shall pay to the Public Treasurer, in like manner, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Sec 8. *Provided, further*, That of the bonds authorized to be issued under this act, seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars shall be retained by the Public Treasurer as collateral security for the faithful performance of the conditions of the preceding sections; and that upon the payment of the first one hundred and twenty thousand dollars as aforesaid, the Public Treasurer shall be authorized to deliver to said Railroad Company two hundred and forty thousand dollars of bonds; and upon the payment of the succeeding amounts named in said section the Public Treasurer is authorized to deliver bonds to the amount of double the sum paid, until all said bonds are delivered to said Railroad Company. *Provided*, also, that at the expiration of two years from the date of the first coupon of the bonds authorized in this act, the Public Treasurer shall be authorized to issue to said Railroad Company an additional amount of bonds equal at their par value to the amount paid in cash by said Company in behalf of the State according to the provisions of section seven of this act, said bonds to be in all respects similar to those authorized to be issued by this act.

Sec. 9. All dividends that may hereafter accrue to the State upon the Stock owned by the State in said Railroad Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, shall be applied exclusively to the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State authorized by this act.

Sec. 10. No discrimination shall be made by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company in rates of charges for the carrying of passengers and freight over any part of said road, but the rates charged for freights and travel between intermediate points and between either terminus and any intermediate point, shall be the same per mile as the rates charged for travel or for like classes and qualities of freights over the whole line of said Road: *Provided*, That the said Company, in addition to the rates per mile charged for the carrying of passengers and freights over the whole line of said Road, may, for the carrying of passengers and freights of like class and quantities between intermediate points and between either terminus and any intermediate point, charge the following and no other (for any distance under twenty-five miles, not exceeding 50 per ct.); for any distance over twenty-five and not exceeding fifty miles, not exceeding forty per cent.; for any distance over fifty and not exceeding one hundred miles, not exceeding thirty per cent.; for any distance over one hundred and not exceeding two hundred miles, not exceeding twenty per cent., and for any distance over two hundred miles, not exceeding ten per cent. And if any officer or agent of said Company shall violate the provisions of this section, any person injured or suffering loss thereby may sue the company or such officer or agent in any Court having jurisdiction of the cause, and recover his actual damages and costs, and in addition thereto, shall recover the sum of fifty dollars as liquidation and settled damages.

Sec. 11. Nothing in the foregoing section shall operate to prevent said Company from arranging local rates for any distance under twenty-five miles.

Sec. 12. That the directors in this Company shall have power to receive subscriptions to stock in said Company in lands, moneys, bonds, stocks, or any other property. And in case land be subscribed as stocks, the Directors may provide the mode in which the value of the same may be ascertained and conveyance thereof executed.

Sec. 13. That any laws, or clauses of laws, conflicting with or repugnant to this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 29th day of January, 1869.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RALEIGH, January 27th, 1869.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in my office.

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

(SEAL.)

Sorghum Sugar and Sirup.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2d, 1869.

COL. WM. F. BEASLEY:

Dear Sir:—At your request I have made a thorough analysis of the sugar you exhibited on the 29th January to the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, and after the most strict and thorough tests, I unhesitatingly pronounce it a No. 1 article of *cane sugar*.

I have not been able to detect any impurity whatever in it. I have used it in coffee and find it equal to the very best coffee sugars in every respect.

Your sirups are very fine and I consider them *equal to the best sugarhouse sirups*. As to the process of granulation, I pronounce it decidedly good, and in my opinion would greatly improve the quality of the sugars made from the cane in Louisiana and Florida. I consider it fully worthy of a fair trial and earnestly recommend it to the farmers of North Carolina.

Yours truly,

D. M. BUIE, M. D.

Love and Crime in New Orleans.

New Orleans papers give details of a horrible murder there on Wednesday of last week. Salvador Fernandez, a young Creole, it seems had been the affinanced lover of Mlle. Laveille previous to the war. He went off with the Confederate troops, and served as a lieutenant in one of the Louisiana regiments. A report was received in New Orleans that he was killed, and his bethrothed, after mourning for him awhile bestowed her hand in marriage on Mr. Lewis Martin, a merchant. Fernandez turned up again after the war, much to the horror of the Martins, and since then has been unceasing in his attentions to the lady. Last Wednesday Martin put an end to his infatuation by shooting him. The affair creates much feeling among the friends of the parties.

Lieutenant Braine.

The order for the release of Lieutenant Braine, which it was postively stated had been issued by the Attorney General under the direction of the President, has it appears never come to hand. A letter was received yesterday from Lieutenant Braine, dated Kings county penitentiary, cell No. 22, January 28. What the delay has been it is impossible to say, but the ladies of Baltimore who were so active in procuring the release are already at work endeavoring to obtain its prompt execution.

Baltimore Gazette.

From the Army Hospital; the bloody battlefield the mansion of the rich and the humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk; from the mountain top, distant valley and far off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world, is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

* * * * I have been in the Army Hospital for fourteen months, speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. Three bottles have made me a well man.

jan 30 105-1tw-deod

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

STATE NEWS.

THE KINSTON TRAGEDY.—A correspondent of the Goldsboro' Messenger write from Kinston as follows of the recent terrible tragedy in that place:

From (almost) an eye witness, an old negro who lives near the bridge, I learn that the awful sentence of Judge Lynch was certainly and most horribly executed on the bridge, he having been awakened by the firing of pistols, &c. He says he heard each "splash" as the ill-fated victims were cast into the seething waters.

I am informed by the jailor that, according to the confession of one of the negroes, whose name was John Miller, these dupes of ignorance desecrated the remains of Mr. Williams, under the superstitious impression that by putting a portion of dust obtained from his bones about their persons—or, in other words, puncturing it into their jaws—they would be under the influence of a kind of magic charm by which they would be enabled to commit all manner of crime without the possibility of detection. This is, in substance, the confession of Miller in behalf of the whole of this desperate and blood-thirsty pack of hell hounds.

The names of the men so summarily executed are as follows: Richard Nobles, white; Rob't Grady, John Miller, Kader Herring, Dan'l Smith.

The young man who was wounded in the difficulty between the robbers and the Sheriff's *posse* is still in a dangerous condition. His friends fear that his wounds will prove fatal.

The town is strictly guarded, the negroes of this vicinity having threatened liberating the prisoners now confined in jail, burning the town, &c.

REPORTED TRAGEDY IN DUPLIN.—The same correspondent writes:

I have also been credibly informed of the enactment of a most horrible tragedy a few nights ago in the lower part of Duplin county, the particulars as far as ascertained being as follows: It seems that a young man, by name Du Vaugh, came upon a party of negroes, who were endeavoring to violate the persons of some young ladies. He, being armed, fired upon them, upon which they desisted, making a precipitate retreat. On the following night they went to the house where Mr. Du Vaughn slept, and under some false pretense succeeded in getting him to open the door, when he was struck a heavy blow upon the head with an axe by one of the party, killing him, it is thought, instantly, in his room. No arrests have been made so far as I have heard. These details were elicited from a man who came down to this place for the brother of the deceased, who lives a few miles from this town.—However, I could not vouch for the accuracy of this statement.

"LENOIR."

IMMIGRATION.—We publish below an extract from a letter we received from Mr. Atkinson, dated at Horgen, Switzerland, the 14th ult. It shows the great opposition our agents have to contend with. We would respectfully ask the gentlemen composing the Executive Committee of the N. C. Immigration Association to examine into the matter and take immediate steps to correct all such reports. Mr. Atkinson in his letter says:

* * * * *

"A few days after we arrived we learned, to my great surprise 'that an infamous art cle had been extensively published in many of the Swiss papers, stating that the first lot of immigrants which Mr. Trueb had carried off (being the same now settled on mine and my brother's plantations near Goldsboro') were sold by him (Trueb) into slavery.' This report certainly had a great discouraging effect on many who would no doubt emigrate. However, as soon as I learned this, I called on the Hon C. A. Page, the U. S. Consul at Zurich, who very readily authorized us to use his name in our advertisements, and also offered to assist us in any way that he could. I have been looking for your GERMAN PAPER very anxiously, and also for the MESSENGER, but as yet neither has arrived.

"The address spoken of in our Society, setting forth the advantages and inducements North Carolina holds out to immigrants, and a good German paper would be of very great service to us here.

"At this time we have about twenty families engaged which we expect to forward, with all others we may get, by the first or middle of February.

* * * * *

"Respectfully yours, &c.,

"WM. F. ATKINSON."

[This injurious report doubtless comes from the miserable falsehood published by the Raleigh *Standard*, for the express purpose of preventing immigration.—EDITORS JOURNAL.]

SUPREME COURT.—The following decisions have been made by the Supreme Court:

PEARSON, C. J.—Devries vs. Phillips, from Cumberland, *venire de novo*.

Davis vs. Atkinson, from New Hanover, no error, judgment affirmed.

READE, J.—Wiley, vs. Wiley, from Caswell demurrer allowed, and bill dismissed.

Colvord vs. Monroe, from Cherokee, no error.

RODMAN, J.—Humphries vs. Shaw, from Currituck, decree for plantiffs.

Dick vs. McLaurin, from Cumberland, no error, judgment affirmed.

DICK, J.—Day vs. Adams, from Watauga, order overruled and suit dismissed.

Powell vs. Howell, from Wayne, no error, judgment affirmed.

SETTLE, J.—State vs. John Smith, from Jones, no error.

Patterson vs. Patterson, from Randolph, demurrer overruled.—Ral. *Standard.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A gentleman from this county, one of North Carolina's most gallant sons, who went to New York a short while since on business, disappeared most mysteriously from his friends in that place on Monday of last week, and though friends have repaired thither, and the utmost exertions made to discover what has become of the unfortunate gentleman, yet all efforts so far have proved unavailing. His friends here are awaiting farther tidings with the deepest interest, though it is generally conceded that he has been foully dealt with. We refrain from giving names until we learn something more positive.—Weldon *News.*

UNIVERSITY RAILROAD.—Gov. Holden has appointed the following gentlemen Directors of the University Railroad Company:

Solomon Pool, T. M. Argo, H. C. Thompson, Joseph W. Holden and Elmore W. Woods.

The Directors will meet in Chapel Hill on Friday next. The Legislature has appropriated three hundred thousand dollars in bonds to build this road from the Central road to Chapel Hill, the seat of the University. We have no doubt the work will be prosecuted with energy, and the road completed at an early day.

Raleigh *Standard*, 3d,

NORTHAMPTON.—We had the pleasure of meeting on Monday, at Jackson, quite a number of the good people of Northampton. We conversed with a good many farmers, and were pleased to find them in good spirits as to their present condition, with a hopeful view of the future. The determination prevails with all to put forth a renewed energy this year, and already has the ground been receiving culture and improvement during the auspicious weather which prevailed during January. We were also pleased to learn that it was proposed at an early day to form a County Agricultural Association, as a means of promoting the general welfare of the people of the county—the right step, and we would like much to see it carried out successfully.—Weldon *News.*

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad—Carpet-Baggers and the Railroads—Estes, French and Galloway—Ashworth, Blythe, Milton, Satan and French—"Price, colored"—Negroes and Finance—The Debt of the State—Pigmies and Taxes—Mr. Robbins—"Loil" Ball and a "Royal" Cotillion—The Absconding Witnesses, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, February 1, 1869.

Dear Journal:—It is needless for me to tell you what you already know, that, since the date of my last letter, the bill concerning the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road has finally passed both Houses and is now a law. Some curiosity is felt to know what will be the feeling of the Stockholders and the sentiment of the people along the route, as to the acceptance of the proposed terms. It was a shrewd movement on the part of the manipulators of the amended bill—French, Estes & Co.,—to secure the possession of the offices of the Road, to couple with the acceptance or rejection of the other features an appropriation which, if successfully manged in the stock markets, may push the Road to rapid completion. It was the usual bold, impudent move of the carpet-bagger for position and pelf—a species of strategy which, with supple material to work upon, has foisted indigent or greedy adventurers in so many of the places of profit and prominence in the State. The Railroads appear, by the way, to be the chief objective points of their cormorant endeavors, though as yet, notwithstanding that, in almost every instance, Holden, the Ishmaelite, has entrusted the State proxies to these prowling fortune-seekers, they have failed to realize their expectations. I trust that the Road, in which you are so much interested, is not to be the first exception, and that a carpet-bagger may not succeed in creeping into the position so long adorned, and so usefully and efficiently filled, by that able and high-toned gentleman, Robert H. Cowan.

En passant, and speaking of Estes, can you explain the reason of his unusual reticence the present session? He seems to have dwarfed completely beneath the colossal proportions of French, the majestic and muscular, who is, next to Galloway, the most able-bodied member of the Legislature. His proportions are marvellous. I never see him rise from his seat in the House, with that *imposing* dignity which is as natural to him as dirt to Ashworth or a nasal whine to Blythe, without actually recalling Milton's description of Satan—begging pardon of Satan:

"——— with grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed
A *pillar* of State!"

Another of the distinguished Representatives of New Hanover, who has heretofore been thrown into the *shade* by the festive and sparkling Estes, has emerged somewhat in the foreground since his (Estes') obscuration by the "pillar of State" aforesaid. "Price, colored," has repeatedly blacked the Legislative board of late, and his parliamentary essays have assumed a financial phase. For instance, we find him, on Saturday last, propsing to raise a joint committee "to enquire into the financial condition of the Treasury," a labor which would prove about as profitable as an inquest into the present whereabouts of the lost Pleiad. By the way, it is notable that the gentlemen from Africa, who at present adorn and illustrate the Legislative annals of North Carolina, principally affect questions of *finance*.—This is upon a double principle. In the first place, the field-hands are naturally concerned about the former monthly wages which they now receive *per diem*; and, in the second place, it looks more consequential to deal with abstruse subjects.—For instance, I knew an illiterate preacher in the army, during the late war, who invariably took his text from Revelations. And so it is that Cuffee Mayo, who employs his leisure Legislative moments in drawing pot hooks on the sheet of paper before him, will launch out into a dissertation on "*cow*-pons," or Price will institute inquisition into the *status* of Davy Jenkins' cash accounts.

Private bills, or public bills of immaterial importance, have occupied the time of the two Houses mainly, for a few days past. I am not aware of any particularly concerning your section. Now that the various Railroad appropriations have been passed, (and, by the way, the debt of the State has been swollen to *forty-seven* million, instead of *forty*, as stated in my last,) we may expect that the Revenue bill will be the next object of attention. When that comes up, French, Cuffee Mayo and Price will be in their glory.

Speaking of taxes, a resolution was adopted on Friday, exempting from taxation, wherever he may exhibit himself in the State, Joseph A. Chaffin, who claims to be the smallest man in the world. Now I object to this. Chaffin is *not* the smallest man in the world by any means. Tod Caldwell, Barrow, Reade, Holden, Grissom and others are infinitely more diminutive; and, besides, if pigmies or mannikins are to go untaxed, the officiary of this Radically-reconstructed State government will furnish but a small part of the revenue necessary for its maintenance.

You have seen, ere this, the proceedings in the Senate, since my last, relative to the bribery business. You are aware that I have not attempted to defend Mr. Robbins against the imputation of very culpable heedlessness, but I believe him to have been as free from criminal intent as it is possible for the purest of men to be. This is palpable, in view of all the facts of the case, and every Radical in the Assembly *feels* and *knows* it. And yet you need not be surprised if these very men—many of them reeking with rottenness and corruption—should seek to vindicate their own damaged and be-soiled reputations by placing Mr. Robbins under anathema. Hudibras satirized the proclivity of men to "compound for sins they are inclined to, by damning those they have no mind to;" but the venal and villainous crew, who are persecuting Mr. R., are denouncing in *him* the *imaginary* existence of that for which, of all things, *they* have a decided "mind to."

Rumor has it that there is to be a "loil Ball" given at Tucker Hall, in this city, next week, in compliment to the Radical State officials, Judges, &c. The subscription price is to be $5, and I take it, of course, that there will be no discrimination on account of color. Gov. Holden will lead off gracefully in the first quadrille, having been duly initiated in the art of "tripping it on the light fantastic toe," last summer, in a course of private lessons, it is said, by Miss Carncross. His *vis a vis* will be Coleman, the Attorney General, (provided he is sober,) while the Lieut. Governor and Galloway, each wearing his watch and chain, will reserve themselves for the reel or break-down.

No news yet of Littlefield, Alden, Mrs. Cavaly, or the other absconding witnesses.

DOT.

A bill is before the Kansas Legislature to regulate fare and freights on the railroads of the State.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION—SAD RESULTS. About 8 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the roof of the livery stables, occupied by Messrs. Southerland & Steagall, corner of Third and Princess streets, and near the City Hall. In a few moments the hay and straw with which the second story was stored were all on fire. Scarcely sufficient time was afforded to release the horses before huge masses of burning straw had fallen down and effectually set fire to the first floor. The smoke soon became suffocating, but dense as it was bold men rushed forward and succeeded in saving the greater number of vehicles and most of the harness. The doors were then closed and efforts made to smother the fire. The building being of brick, the fire at first burned slowly, but finally succeeded in bursting all bounds, and the roof falling in the flames remained in undisputed mastery. One engine near at hand was brought early on the scene, but such was the difficulty in obtaining water that that and others arriving afterwards were unable to save the building.

But the saddest part of the accident yet remains to be told. What is the loss of property compared to the endangerment of human life! It became necessary to tear down a wooden carriage-house, built against the back of the stable, in order to prevent the fire from communicating itself to the wooden offices adjoining, in what is known as Lawyers' Row, opposite the Court House. To accomplish this the attention of the Hook and Ladder Company was directed to this quarter. A number of gentlemen with axes jumped into this shed and began with vigorous strokes to cut away the posts. While they were thus engaged and when least expected the shed fell and a number of these brave men were crushed in the fall. With one loud cry of sympathy and anxiety dozens of friendly hands with eager and despairing efforts were engaged in removing the crumbled mass. Their exertions were successful in rescuing all, we trust, of the unfortunate sufferers, among whom we class some of our warmest personal friends. They were all members of the Hook and Ladder Company, and brave among the bravest. We sum this list of casualities as follows: Capt. John T. Rankin—left leg and thigh broken, (fractures severe), also left arm broken and shoulder bruised—some slight internal injuries apprehended. Geo. S. Copes—badly bruised, injuries internal, head somewhat bruised. C. Hussell—leg badly fractured and ribs broken, whole of one side bruised. A. B. McCallum—left foot badly mashed. Sol. Haas—arm badly bruised. E. F. Story—slightly bruised. Col. Jno. J. Hedrick—slightly bruised. Besides these —— Pomeroy had his leg badly broken by the repeated kicks of a horse while releasing the animals from the stable. The condition of Capt. Rankin and Messrs. Copes and Hussell is worse than that of any of the sufferers, but we trust none of them are dangerous. They all have our warmest and most sincere sympathies in their sufferings, and as a personal friend and admirer of the former, do our sympathies speed to him with tenfold force. It is to be hoped that there are no unfortunate persons in that mass of ruins. There were many under the shed at the time, but all escaped unhurt but those named, it is thought. We have heard of none who are missing.

The loss of Messrs. Southerland & Steagall is probably $2,000—no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Richard H. Grant and was insured for $5,000. It was probably worth about $6,000 or $7,000.—The surrounding property was somewhat injured but not seriously. The fire, it is thought, caught from the chimney of the office to the stables. It has its outlet in the wall near the roof and sparks might have gotten under this portion of the building which was exposed in this place. It is also said to be cracked just where it passes through the hay loft.

Daily Journal 2d.

CONDITION OF THE SUFFERERS.—We are sorry that with regard to Capt. Rankin we are unable to give his friends assurance of any improvement in his condition. Fears are now entertained of injuries to the spine or a concussion of the brain—probably both. All day yesterday he lay in a stupor.

Mr. Copes is bright and cheerful and is getting better rapidly. His injuries, though internal, are not serious.

Mr. Hussell suffered considerably yesterday from his leg and the bruises in his side, but is improving.

Mr. Haas and the others are all doing very well, and suffer but little.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.—From the following resolution passed at the session of the County Commissioners yesterday, it will be observed that the committee appointed to secure suitable Fair Grounds by the Agricultural Association have succeeded in accomplishing their object. The committee are entitled to many thanks for their labors in this behalf:

WHEREAS, A communication has been received from Messrs. Henry Nutt, Dr. H. H. Robinson and Levi A. Hart, a committee of an Association called the "Cape Fear Agricultural Association," asking for an appropriation of land for the purpose of holding the annual Fair of said Association, the land being a part of a tract of land known as the "Poor House Tract" and belonging to the county of New Hanover; and in view of the benefit to be derived by the balance so remaining of the "Poor House Tract" in regard to the increased value that will be given to the land so remaining; and also believe it to be to the interests of the whole county that the intents and objects of the said "Cape Fear Agricultural Association" shall be encouraged and promoted; therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the county of New Hanover will execute a good and sufficient deed for the land selected by the committee of the said "Cape Fear Agricultural Association," and that one dollar per acre be charged for the aforesaid tract of land—the Commissioners of the county reserving the wood now standing on the land to be purchased by said Association, it being expressly understood that no deed is to be executed for the said land until an act incorporating the "Cape Fear Agricultural Association" be passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Camden and Amboy paid into the treasury of New Jersey last year the sum $140,-985,91, and the other railroads paid altogether about $130,000 more. This was the price paid by the travelers of the country for the privilege of passing through the State of New Jersey.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The New York Express predicts a prosperous spring trade and an early commencement of it, owing to the prospect of the speedy opening of navigation.

SOUTH CAROLINA CORRESPONDENCE

Sumter—Its Business and Appearance—Cotton and its Transportation—The Stores and Business Men—The Freedmen—Beautiful Residences and Gardens—The Institute of the Sisters of Mercy—Naval Stores—Patent Process of Extracting Turpentine.

SUMTER, S. C., Feb. 1, 1869.

Dear Editors:—You see I am writing from near the centre of the Palmetto State, and in the midst of a stirring, trading, business town, one which resembles your old home, Mr. Senior, more than any I have ever seen. Here cotton rules the trade again, and here are the same files of loaded wagons that are to be seen in Tarboro', with every kind of cart and wagon in use there, and one style that I have never seen in North Carolina, to-wit: A single ox harnessed like a horse with collar, back band, traces, &c., all complete, with this difference, however, that the collar and hames are reversed, the large part being up and the buckle down. There are large and fine stores here, large stocks of goods; many of them employ from six to ten clerks (beside the owners), and they are the best looking set of business men that I have ever seen anywhere. Politeness, activity and strict attention seem to be the rule and a pleasure to them. I was advised by one who spoke confidently and of his own experience, that this winter they have sold four times as many goods as in any year before the war.

The freedmen have done well and made cotton enough to supply all their wants, for which they have been paid exceedingly liberal prices, mostly in cash. I saw one old negro pocket over two thousand dollars in greenbacks for cotton he had sold, and many others, sums ranging from one hundred to six hundred; all seemed to be in good spirits and determined to do even better this year if possible.

The town of Sumter is two miles square, as I am informed, and lies as flat as the floor of your office. I wandered round for some time to see if I could find a spot from which I could get an idea of its general appearance. If you except views down streets arched with trees, or "across lots," I was unable to get any "*tout ensemble*." There are many beautiful residences, flower gardens, and much shrubbery on almost every street, evidencing taste and wealth.

The Institute of the "Sisters of Mercy" and the Churches, are the only really prominent buildings, the rest being so much buried in evergreens as to give you an idea that when June comes, Sumter will be very hot.

One thing struck me as peculiar in a town situated as it is, I did not see a barrel of naval stores, and was informed that but little of the product of the pine ever came here. Speaking of that reminded me of the new patent process for extracting turpentine, which I would like to describe so that you can understand it, but fear it will be difficult. Take two pieces of tin about fourteen inches long and three wide, fold it to a right angle one inch from the edge lengthways, now take an instrument like a common "shingle-froe" (?) only more delicately made, drive that into the tree (after having removed the outer bark for a few inches) and form two cuts in shape like the letter V, into these cuts insert two pieces of the bent tin, letting the end of one piece extend past the other about an inch at the bottom, at this point hang an earthen jar that will hold about a quart. The narrow part of the tin is grasped by the wood and held firmly, while about two inches in width extend from the surface to catch the turpentine and conduct it to the jar. It is said that the jars fill as quickly as a box of the old style, and that by moving them up every time the tree is saved and pure "virgin dip" obtained continually.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

ISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

ill to repeal an act providing for fur-
ing the Executive Mansion. Passed.
n motion of Mr. Welker the rules were
ended and the bill appropriating $12,-
to defray the current expenses of the
versity for the year 1869 was taken up
passed its second reading. Yeas 34,
s 0.

n motion of Mr. Cook the rules were
ended and the bill to amend the char-
of the Western Railroad Company, and
uild a branch of said road to the town
Selma, in Johnston county, was taken
nd passed its second reading.

message was received from the House
smitting the following Senate bills,
amendments, which were concurred
viz :

ill to amend an act to amend the char-
f the Western North Carolina Railroad
pany.

ill to amend the charter of the Wil-
ston and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

ill to amend the charter of the Oxford
ch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad
pany.

ill to amend the charter of the At-
c, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Com-
y.

ill to repeal an act entitled an act to
nd an ordinance of the Convention,
led an ordinance to incorporate the
hwestern North Carolina Railroad
pany.

he foregoing Railroad bills have passed
several readings in both branches of
eneral Assembly.]

n motion the Senate adjourned until
orrow morning, 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

r. Winstead from the Committee on the
ciary reported back the following bills
e Senate, viz :

ll to allow Attorneys to practice in the
erior Courts, with a recommendation
it be indefinitely postponed.

ll to amend the fee bills of the Code
ivil Procedure, asked to be discharged
its further consideration.

ll to allow causes to be re-heard in cer-
cases favorably.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

y Mr. Winstead : A bill amendatory of
supplementary to an act to amend an
o incorporate the Western North Car-
a Railroad Company, and all acts
ndatory thereof. On his motion the
s were suspended, and the bill passed
everal readings.

y Mr. Welker : A bill from the Com-
ee on Public Charities placed on Cal-
r and ordered to be printed.

y Mr. Moore, of Carteret : A bill to es-
sh a Turnpike Road in the county of
eret. Referred to the Committee on
rnal Improvements.

y Mr. Lindsay : A bill to prevent the
fice of State bonds—placed on Cal-
r.

y Mr. Beall : A bill to prohibit the sale
pirituous liquors within three miles of
Western North Carolina Railroad.—
erred to the Committee on the Judi-
y.

y Mr. Smith : A bill to amend an act
incorporate the Carrolton Copper
ing Company, of Baltimore. Placed
alendar.

y Mr. Davis : A bill to incorporate the
tral North Carolina Railroad Company.
erred to the Committee on Internal
rovements.

y Mr. Hayes : A resolution prohibit-
any additional appropriations for In-
al Improvement measures until the
l of the State are at par. Placed on
ndar.

y Mr. Beasley : A resolution in favor
Joseph A. Chaffin, the smallest man
he world, (proposes to relieve him of
tax while exhibiting himself in the
e.) Mr. Beasley moved to suspend
rules, in order to put it through its
ral readings, which motion was lost.

resolution of instruction to our Repre-
atives in Congress, in reference to the
on small whiskey distilleries, passed.
The remaining proceedings were de-
d to the discussion of the bribery and
uption report. Mr. Sweet's defence of
position he has assumed heretofore will
ear in type in Tuesday's issue. The
ate adjourned without deciding the
tion under consideration.]

OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1869.

message was received from the Senate
curring in the House amendments to
bills concerning the Western North
olina Railroad, Williamston and Tar-
o' Railroad, and the Oxford branch of
Raleigh and Gaston.

y Mr. Hicks : A resolution in reference
eeping order in the Hall. On motion,
rules were suspended and the resolu-
was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

r. Barnett, from the committee on Cor-
ations reported favorably upon the bill
orporating the Littleton Manufacturing
pany.

n motion of Mr. Foster, the rules were
pended and the bill appropriating $3,000
protect the Insane Asylum from fire
taken up and passed its third reading
a vote of yeas 64, nays 10.

he bill in reference to the bill establish-
the new county of Dare, was taken up.
r a long debate, going over in sub-
ce the same ground as when this bill
lost, discussion ensued, pending which
special order was announced, to-wit :
he bill to amend an act entitled an act
incorporate the Plaster Bank and Salt
rks Railroad.

Here a message was received from the
ate transmitting a bill amendatory and
pplemental to an act entitled an act to
orporate the Western North Carolina
ilroad, &c.]

On motion, the consideration of the
cial order was postponed for a few min-
s, and the bill passed its several read-
s, under a suspension of the rules.]
The clerk read the bill, and it had been
riously amended.
The question recurred upon the passage
the bill on its third reading, when
Mr. Nicholson took the floor and argued
length in support of the bill.
Mr. Sinclair also spoke in favor of the
l. Passed.
A message was received from the Senate,
nouncing the receptron of the report
the Committee on Bribery and Corrup-
n.
Mr. Ingram moved to suspend the rules
d take up the resolution in regard to
ving evening sessions. Carried.
Mr. Ingram then offered a substitute
r the original excepting Thursday and
turday evenings.
J. S. Leary, colored, moved to lay the
hole matter on the table.
On that motion the yeas and nays were
lled, on motion of Mr. Ingram, and re-
lted in a vote of yeas 30, nays 47.
The question recurred upon the adoption
the substitute, when
G. W. Price, colored, moved to indefi-
itely postpone.
On motion of Mr. Ingram the yeas and
ays were called, upon the adoption of the
otion and resulted in a vote of yeas 16,
ays 59.

The substitute was then put to a vote and adopted.

The resolution was then put and no quorum voted.

On motion of Mr. French, the doors were closed and a call of the House had.

The Clerk called the roll and 71 members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Stilley, further proceedings under the call was dispensed with.

Dr. Downing moved to adjourn but withdrew it for

Mr. Pou, who, from the committee on Judiciary, reported upon several bills, which were placed upon the Calendar and will be noticed when they come up regularly.

Mr. Downing renewed his motion; upon that motion Mr. Ingram demanded the yeas and nays.

The call being sustained, resulted in a vote of yeas 18, nays 55.

Mr. French moved that the Doorkeeper be instructed to allow no member to leave the House until the question pending be decided. Carried.

J. S. Leary, colored, moved to adjourn. Carried.

The House was then declared adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

[NOTE.—Upon the ballot upon the final passage of the bill in relation to the Plaster Bank and Salt Works Railroad, Mr. Smith of Alleghany, said in explanation of his vote, that this road, if built, would do his people more good than any other in the State, but as he had no confidence in the present railroad system, and did not believe the road would be built to an extent that would benefit his county in proportion to the damage inflicted by the enormous additional taxation, therefore he voted *no*.]

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1869.

CALENDAR.

The following bills, &c., passed their 3d reading, viz:

Resolution in favor of Messrs. Moore and Cashwell, of Fayetteville.

Resolution in favor of A. J. Johnston late tax collector of Onslow.

Bill to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors within five miles of Bingham's school, amended by striking out 5 and inserting 2½. Mr. Barrow moved to amend by including all other schools in the State, which was lost.

The following bills, &c., passed their second reading, viz:

Bill to investigate the International Commercial Company of Norfolk, Va.

Bill to renew the charter of the Richmond Manufacturing Company.

Bill in favor of the Sheriff of Columbus county.

Bill to incorporate Richland Lodge.

Bill to amend the charter of the Union Manufacturing Company, in the town of Fayetteville.

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Lillington.

Bill to amend the charter of the Green Swamp Company.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington North Corolina Life Insurance Company. Ordered to be printed.

On motion the Senate adjourned, until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1869.

BILLS.

By Mr. Sinclair : A bill for the reconstruction of the University of North Carolina. Referred and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By G. W. Price, colored : A resolution raising a Joint Committee to inquire into the financial condition of the Treasnry.—Lies over.

By Mr. Graham : A bill authorizing the Swift Island Manufacturing Company to establish a ferry over the Pee Dee River. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Downing, the rules were suspended, and the Senate resolution in relation to the Mint at Charlotte, was taken up.

[This resolution requests our Representatives and Senators in Congress to use their influence to have this Mint put into operation.]

Mr. Downing thought this resolution was a very important one indeed. He understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has advised the sale of that property and in his opinion made a step which would result very injuriously to the mining interest of the State, &c,

Messrs. Vest and Sinclair also favored the resolution.

The resolution, after being slightly amended, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Peck, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Tarboro to grant the right of way to the Tarboro and Williamston Railroad, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating Rohoboth Lodge No. 279, A. Y. M., Duplin Co., was taken up, and passed its several readings.

The bill to incoporate the Cape Fear Insurance Co., taken up, and on motion, postponed for a short while.

Mr. Sinclair moved to suspend the rules and take up the bills and resolution in relation to the Penitentiary.

Mr. Hinnant was opposed to the suspension.

J. S. Leary, colored, thought the attendance was at present too slim to consider that matter, therefore he opposed the motion to suspend the rules.

After some debate, the question recurred upon the motion to suspend the rules, which being put to a vote was rejected.

By consent, G. W. Price, colored : A bill to amend the act concerning the Inspection of the City of Wilmington.

CALENDAR (CONTINUED.)

The bill to incorporate the New Hanover Agricultural Society was taken up and passed its second reading.

The House then on motion of Mr. Welch, adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY, JAN. 29TH, CONCLUDED.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the committee on Bribery and Corruption, with the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Rich, to wit:

Resolved, That the Senate having heard all the facts in the transaction affecting the Senator from Rowan, declare that while they disapprove the idea that it is proper for any Senator to receive any compensation beyond his *per diem* for anything done in the capacity of a Senator, yet from the facts shown, they are confident that this transaction was without any corrupt intent, and while they consider it an inadvertence on the part of said Senator, they still have confidence in his integrity.

Mr. Respass offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That having heard the evidence in the case of Senator Robbins, while we disapprove of his act as improper in itself, we acquit him of intentional error, and still have confidence in his personal honor and integrity.

Mr. Davis offered the following amendment:

That it be the sense of this Senate that Wm. M. Robbins be requested to come before the bar of this body and receive a reprimand.

Mr. Respass opposed the amendment; he did not see the propriety or justice in such a course; it was absurd and unreasonable to believe that the honorable Senator thought of any wrong at the time of this transaction. If he had he certainly would not have *risked* his all in the hands of a political opponent for *twenty* dollars. He had perfect and abiding faith in the honesty and integrity of the Senator from Rowan, and this matter had no effect to slake that confidence; that Senator had suffered enough already because of this unfortunate affair; he did not see any necessity for attempting to humiliate; he hoped the amendment would be voted down.

Mr. Blythe: I wish to ask the Senator from Craven a question. Did Mr. Robbins make his confession to the committee before any steps were taken to bring Mr. Stephens before the committee as a witness?

Mr. Sweet: On Saturday I ascertained the name of Mr. Stephens. On Monday there wos no meeting of the committee, and Mr. Robbins made his confession at the next meeting of the committee. I have no reason to believe that Mr. Robbins knew that I knew anything of the matter, for he had asked me if I had heard any rumor concerning him and I told him I had not.

Mr. Blythe: What did Mr. Robbins say to you?

Mr. Sweet: One night after the committee had adjourned, about midnight, while passing out of the Capitol, Mr. Robbins asked me that question. I think Mr. Robbins said, "There is a rumor about me, and it is false."

Mr. Blythe: I desire to ask Mr. Stephens a few questions. Mr. Stephens, had you any private conversation with Mr. Robbins in relation to this matter before you gave in your evidence before the committee?

[Mr. Stephens here asked the President whether he was bound to relate a private conversation? The Chair held that he was.]

Mr. Stephens: On the Saturday before I gave my evidence before the committee a conversation occurred between Mr. Robbins and myself. Mr. Wiswall and myself were leaving the Capitol when we met Mr. Robbins who told me he wished to have some private conversation with me. I walked with him to one side. I cannot recall the exact words that he used, but in it he said that he had understood that rumors of the transaction were afloat and he wished me to deny the whole matter, that he had made up his mind to do so; that if the facts were made public he and I would be eternally damned. I told him that I did not consider myself implicated and did not feel disposed to deny anything. He said he had gone over the whole matter, and did not in his heart feel himself guilty of any wrong, as he had offered to pay the money back, I refused to take the money back or to deny the affair.

Mr. Robbins: In the private conversation you speak of, did I not say that we should deny the fact of *bribery?*

Mr. Stephens: That is what you said.

Mr. Robbins: Did I not say that I made the transaction at the time innocantly, and that I was perplexed about it because some men would misconstrue it?

Mr. Stephens: You said so.

Mr. Robbins: Did I not say that reflection had satisfied me there was no intentional error in the matter, and that I repudiated it in my heart, and wished it to be as it never had been?

Mr. Stephens: You said you did not wish the transaction to be known and wanted me to deny it.

Mr. Robbins: Was it not the *wrong intention* I desired to deny, and the fact of *bribery?*

Mr. Stephens: It may have been that way, I did not so undestand it.

Mr. Robbins: Did I not say then that I had forgotten the matter till since this investigation was begun, I had resolved to undo it, and return you that fee?

Mr. Stephens: You did.

Mr. Robbins: I ask you if in the last conversation I had with you on this matter, if you did not say to me that if I would hold off further efforts in prosecuting the investigation into bribery and corruption, you would manage so that this charge on me should die out and nothing further should be done in regard to it?

Mr. Stephens: I said it would be better for you not to stir the matter any further, and all would be right.

Mr. Robbins: Did I not ask you to go to Mr. Forkner and tell him there was no intention to commit bribery between you and I?

Mr. Stephens: I did not so understand you. If I had I should have done so, because I had no intention of bribing you, and think there was no intention of bribery on your part.

Mr. Wynne spoke at length, we have no space to give his remarks in full, he held that the man who offered the money was as guilty or more so than he who received it. If Mr. R. is to receive any punishment, and he Mr. W. did not desire it, Mr. Stephens should not escape. He did not believe the Senator from Rowan could have thought of wrong in this matter. If that Senator had been a corrupt man, no doubt he could have had twenty thousand dollars for his influence in favor of measures here.

Mr. Welker said he knew all about this transaction before the end of the Summer session. He had never thought of mentioning it himself, he would have felt bound to reveal it and have had it investigated long ago if he had believed there was any corruption in it, and moved to lay the whole matter on the table, but withdrew the motion in favor of Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne said:

Mr. President:—I am under obligations to the Senator from Guilford, that he has withdrawn the motion to lay this subject on the table, that I may have an opportunity to say a few words in regard to it.—First, Sir, in reply to the Senator from Wake, I cannot perceive wherein the Senator from Craven is in anything culpable in regard to this investigation. Not imputing fraud or corruption to the member from Craven, (Mr. Stevens,) and passing by the discussion of that subject, we must place ourselves in the situation of the Senator from Craven, and regarding the facts as he understood them, we can have but one opinion in regard to the good faith and integrity of the Senator's motives in pursuing the investigation.

Senators have referred to some intemperate remarks of the Senator from Craven, in previous discussions on this subject, and these have been grounds on which he has been assailed. But such observations are so much owing to natural temperament and to the surrounding circumstances by which a public speaker may be surrounded, that it would be unjust to hold them up in condemnation of a Senator, in calmly passing on the motions of his public conduct. But the investigation has not been without beneficial results in other respects. We have the fact, proved before the committee, that $100,000 of bonds of the Chatham Railroad, public property of this State, were passed to one individual. Gen. Littlefield, not a citizen of this State, whose property is by no means definitely ascertained on his individual draft, without endorsement at 90 days on a house in New York, who, it does not appear, have accepted the draft to this day. The market price of the bonds is said to be sixty-five dollars, and, yet, these are sold to him at sixty dollars, making a loss to the Chatham Road of five thousand dollars. The testimony is that Gen. Littlefield was the attorney of the witness to procure the passage of the bill appropriating to the Chatham Road. I only regard this, at present, as the use made by a public officer of funds placed in his hands by the General Assembly for an object.

Here Mr. Rich rose to a point of order, and the President ruled the Senator as out of order; by a general consent he was then permitted to proceed in order.

Resuming, Mr. Osborne said: That he had been led astray by the wide latitude which the debate had previously assumed, and would confine himself to the resolution affecting the Senator from Rowan. Of course, Mr. President, I approach the discussion of this resolution with great pain. The Senator from Rowan has been my intimate personal and political friend, and his public and private bearing has ever attracted my highest confidence. But, Mr. President, these considerations must not blind our judgments as to the conduct of any public servant. It can never be admitted that a member of the General Assembly can receive any compensation beyond that allowed by law for anything which he may do in his public character.—Such a principle in its most innocent application, will lead to infinite abuses—and the preservation of integrity in legislative bodies will be rendered impossible. All measures are, in one sense, public. It was to the interest of the member from Caswell, that he should be paid his *per diem*; but he was to be paid from the public treasury. The Senator from Rowan, therefore, committed a grave error. It was a departure from propriety which he has admitted frankly, and no one more fully recognizes the true principle than he. But, in his defence, Mr. President, the Senator states that it was an inadvertance, done openly, without concealment, and therefore with no fraudulent motive. All the circumstances show this to have been the true character of the transaction. No Senator who has spoken on this subject seems to doubt it. No one, at the moment conscious of a fraudulent purpose, could have committed his reputation to the Senator from Caswell; a political opponent with whom he had had no previous acquaintance—and taken no security against exposure. For, in this case, exposure was inevitable, and if there had been doubt about it, the Senator from Rowan made it absolutely certain by moving and earnestly advocating the resolutions of an investigation.

The Senator from Caswell declares that he was not conscious of any wrong—and that he knows that the Senator from Rowan was not influenced in his vote by the consideration given. For he had already voted for the *per diem* in favor of two Senators who were excluded by the 14th amendment of the Constitution. His position and public course on this subject was well understood. While, therefore, the act was wrong the motive was not impure. But some considerations have been passed on this subject in uncharitable spirit by the Senator from Henderson. It is on evidence that the Senator from Rowan denied this transaction after it became the subject of comment. Some doubt is thrown over the fact as to whether his denial went to the question of moral guilt or to the denial of the fact. But, taking it in its worst aspect, what had the Senator to do but boldly to deny it, confront and defy his sole accuser? Who does not know that such a line of conduct would at least have been completely successful with his friends? With his high intellect and his brave bearing, does not every one see that a bold, bad man had only to meet the accusation with scorn and defiance, to have silenced his accuser. But see, the Senator from Rowan is a professing Christian. The plaudits of the world might have followed him, but he would have carried with him the consciousness of a deep moral wrong. No worldly expediency and no triumphant vindication of himself, would have justified such a course. For a moment in the new and embarrassing situation in which he was placed, he hesitated. High principle was tried by the strongest conceivable temptations, and it is creditable to his character that moral and christian principle triumphed. The subject was one of reflection, of self examination and fervent prayer, and the temptations of frowns, of mortification—of reproach—were conquered by moral resolution and by the fear of God. After all that had been said and done be went to the committee, made the statement which has been submitted to the Senate, and desired that the Senator from Caswell might be sent for to contradict, or to confirm, his statement, as the case might be, under the circumstances. I think, Mr. President, that the honor of this Senate, and the integrity of the public service generally, will be vindicated by the adoption of the resolution of the Senator from Pitt, or that of the Senator from Beaufort, as, in different terms, they express the same idea, and I do not believe that the public interest demands a harsher judgment.

Mr. Graham said: The moral quality of an action depends upon the intention with which it was done, and I must confess that I was surprised at the remarks of Senators that we had nothing to do with the intentions of the parties in this matter. To constitute a crime we always charge that an act was done with a certain intent and as in an indictment for murder, being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and with malice aforethought, feloniously and wilfully. So also in larceny the act must be done with a felonious intent or as we say "*animo furandi*," which for the benefit of those Senators who so much dislike the use of Latin phrases in our laws, I would explain does not mean with a "furious mind" but with an intention of "appropriating the property to the takers own use, without knowledge or consent of the owner." An assault has been defined by Judge Gaston in State vs. Davis "an intentional attempt to do corporeal hurt to the person of another."

The true enquiry then would be, did Senator Robbins wilfully, knowingly and corruptly sell his vote or influence to J. W. Stevens, in favor of the resolution concerning the *per diem* of the latter while contesting the seat of the Hon. Bedford Brown? The evidence shows that Robbins stated to Stevens that he should vote for the resolution before any mention was made of the twenty dollars. The opinion of Stevens, as brought out to-day, that he thought he was procuring the influence of Senator Robbins, is not evidence of the guilt of the latter, as the parties, to the same transactions, very often act from entirely different motives. There was no conversation during the transaction to this effect, but the payment of the money seems to have been entirely gratuitous on the part of Stevens and accompanied by the remark "as you are a lawyer I do not expect you to work for me for nothing," to which Robbins answered "that is just as you please." Showing that whether the money was paid or not, his course would be just the same. That it was wrong and a great mistake on the part of Mr. Robbins to have received the money no one will deny, and to a resolution so declaring, I imagine, there will not be a dissenting voice. I believe it to be wrong for any public officer to receive any other remuneration than that allowed by law for his services, or even to receive a gift or present for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his station. Admitting, then, that the Senator from Rowan has committed an act which we must condemn as improper, is not our honor sufficiently vindicated by the passage of the resolution proposed by the Senator from Beaufort, Mr. Respass? Is not the publicity which this matter has obtained, and the scene here presented today sufficient humiliation without the adoption of the resolution offered by the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Davis, requiring a public reprimand? Let us not even appear to be vindictive in our punishment.

Mr. Rich called the previous question.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, the Senate adjourned.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull's Judiciary bill makes nine Supreme Court Judges, and provides for the appointment of Circuit Judges.

The Consular appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Bontwell's Constitutional amendment was considered to adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Secretary was directed to withhold the payments for stationery contracts.

Mr. Beck's Mississippi bill was referred to the reconstruction committee.

The recusant New York witnesses at the bar of the House are left in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms till the committee are satisfied.

The Air Line Railroad hence to New York was discussed.

The Indian appropriation bill was considered, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Revenue receipts to-day will reach one million dollars.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to provide for a department of home affairs. It gives the head of the department a seat in the Cabinet, and places under his supervision the Land Office, Indian Bureau, Mining Matters and the Freedmen's Bureau.

General Grant leaves for New York at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There are about four hundred applicants for the removal of disabilities before the Reconstruction committee, mostly Virginians.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Noon.

Stocks steady. Money easy at 7 ₩ ct. Sterling Exchange 109½. Gold 135¼. Five-twenties of '62 113⅜. North Carolina sixes 62½; new 61.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn dull and 1 cent lower. Pork dull—new mess $32 25. Steam Lard heavy—barrels 20½@20¾ cts. Cotton firmer at 30½ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 56½@57 cents. Rosin dull at $2 25@$2 60. Freights quiet.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO for sale, to arrive, at the Guano depot.
50 ton lots furnished at Peruvian government Agent's price—$60 in gold and expenses added.
W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Guano Dealers.
jan 26 100-6td-1tw

250 TONS SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO for sale at the Guano depot.
Price reduced to $65 per ton. A liberal discount will be made on lots of twen'y tons and upwards by the undersigned, Agents for North Carolina. W. H. McRARY & CO.
None genuine without the brand of Jno. S. Reese & Co., General Agents, Baltimore, Md.
jan 26 100-6td-4tw

[From the Southern Cultivator.]

CHARLES A, PEABODY ON COMMERCIAL MANURES.

HIS METHOD OF APPLICATION AND RESULTS,

Editors Southern Cultivator:—As I am constantly receiving letters from all parts of the cotton-growing States, asking my views of Guano—what kinds I prefer—how I use it, and what quantities?—I will make the *Cultivator* the medium of my answers to all. Some twenty-five years ago I began to experiment with Guano. First, I tried Peruvian. This gave good satisfaction, but was, I then thought, rather expensive. I have since tried all of the other varieties of note. Some were good—others worthless. I had come to the conclusion that the Peruvian, however costly, was the cheapest in the end, as a hard-working industrious man could manipulate it with any other substance he thought proper. I have found salt, plaster, flower of bones, swamp muck, &c., valuable to manipulate with Peruvian Guano, but the labor of manipulation is great, and in the process of manipulation much of the ammonia escapes. From this fact I have been led to inquire whether there was not an excess of ammonia in Peruvian Guano, and whether it would not be more advantageous to pay for the Phosphates than to pay so much extra for the volatile ammonia. Whilst full of this idea I struck the Soluble Pacific Guano, and was so well pleased with it that last year I manured one-half of my cotton with it, and the other half with the genuine Peruvian. The same quantity of each was used per acre. The land was of the same quality, the planting and culture was in all respects the same, and when the crop was gathered it was impossible to tell which was the best. Now the Soluble Pacific Guano cost me $20 less per ton, and as a consequence, I have this year used the Soluble Pacific Guano alone. It cost me, at the Agent's Depot in Columbus, $75 per ton.

It may be well here to state the character of my land. I do not live on exactly what would be called *pine barrens*, but it is next to it. The older portion of my land will not, with ordinary culture, bring three hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre. A field of ten acres, which I wished to experiment on with the Dickson Cotton, hybridizing it with my *Upland Long Staple*, I plowed and sub-soiled in March, leaving the surface perfectly level; the 20th of April, I laid it off in lands about twenty five feet wide, and sowed Soluble Pacific Guano broadcast, at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre. This I turned under with a turn shovel plow, then opened furrows three feet apart, with a long point shooter, following in the same furrow with a shovel plow; in this furrow I put two hundred pounds more of the Guano to the acre. Then I threw the furrows together into the centre, with a turn-shovel, which left but a slight ridge, and on this ridge planted the seed. The Dickson variety bears much thicker planting than other kinds. The growth and fruiting of the crop was superb—nothing equal to it had ever been seen in this section of the country, and if the worms had not swept all the top and end bolls, it would have made two good bales to the acre. As bad as it has turned out, it has made a bale to the acre.—To a half acre near my dwelling, that I had cowpenned last winter, I applied two hundred pounds of the Soluble Pacific Guano in the drill, and, notwithstanding excessive wet weather in August, and the worms, which took all the late crop, I have picked over two thousand pounds of seed cotton from the half acre. There are those in my neighborhood, who plant land as good as mine, but without Guano, that will scarcely realize a bale from ten acres this year.

And now a word to the purchaser. If you would get the Soluble Pacific Guano genuine, purchase it only of the authorized agents of the Company. I have tried the Peruvian and Pacific on my garden crops, but with no good results. Peruvian Guano seems to be emphatically the food for the cotton *fruit*—other fertilizers may make more weed; but in the purchase of Peruvian Guano, we are paying for a volatile ammonia, much of which is bound to escape without benefit to crops. Will it not be to the planter's interest to take that Guano which is richer in phosphates, and yet an abundance of ammonia for all practical purposes? The Soluble Pacific Guano I have found from sound practical tests, to be equal to the Peruvian and much cheaper. I hold that no man can afford to plant cotton without Guano.

CHAS. A. PEABODY.

Lee Co., Ala., near Columbus, Ga., Nov. 14, 1868.

The genuine article is branded—
JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
General Agents for Pacific Guano Co.,
BALTIMORE.
W. H. McRARY & CO. are the Agents at Wilmington, for North Carolina.
jan 26 100-6td-4tw

OUR MOTTO
CASH
NO ACCOUNTS
FOR
TRANSIENT
CUSTOM.
TERMS LOW,
AT THE
JOURNAL OFFICE.
dec 3 56—

ROSADALIS
Purifies the Blood.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.
july 21 251-1y-24-

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, ₩ lb. 36 @ 37
BEANS, ₩ M... 10 00 @15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each, 2nd hand..1 75 @ 2 30
New.....0 00 @ 3 00
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,
Tallow.....18 @ 20
Adamantine. 21 @ 23
Sperm.....50 @ 55
COFFEE, ₩ lb.,
Java.....37 @ 40
Laguayra....26 @ 28
Rio.....19 @ 24
St. Domingo.25 @ 28
COTTON, ₩ lb.
Ord. to Mid'g 26 @ 28
Strict Mid'g 00 @ 28
COTTON BAGGING,
Gunny, ₩ yd 23 @ 25
Dundee.....26 @ 28
Rope, ₩ lb.....7 @ 10
CORN MEAL, ₩ bushel..1 15 @ 1 25
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ₩ yard..12 @ 16
Yarn, ₩ 5 ₩ 2 00 @ 2 05
FEATHERS, ₩ lb.....65 @ 75
FISH, ₩ bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1...22 00 @25 00
No. 2...18 00 @20 00
No. 3...14 00 @16 00
Mullets...7 50 @ 10 00
Herring,
East.....0 00 @ 0 00
N.C.roe, 0 00 @ 0 00
do cut, 8 50 @ 9 00
do gross, 0 00 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb 9 @ 10
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern
Family... 9 00 @15 00
Superfine. 6 50 @ 8 00
Fine..... 6 00 @ 6 25
NORTH CAROLINA,
Family...11 50 @12 00
Superfine.11 00 @11 25
GLUE, ₩ lb..20 @ 24
GUNNY BAGS.30 @ 32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton. 80 00 @85 00
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,
Corn.....1 00 @ 1 15
Oats.....75 @ 90
Peas, Cow.0 95 @ 1 00
Rice, rough1 25 @ 1 50
Carolina,.....9½ @ 10½
HIDES, ₩ lb.,
Green.....9 @ 9½
Dry.....12½@ 15
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs.,
Eastern...0 00 @ 1 35
Northern.. 90 @ 0 95
IRON, ₩ lb.,
English, ass'd 8 @ 10
American, ref.0 @ 10
American, sheer.....9 @ 10
Swede.....10 @ 12
Hoop, ₩ ton. 140 00@145 00
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)
Whiskey,..1 50 @ 2 25
Bourbon ..2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00
Gin.....1 00 @ 7 00
Brandy...4 00 @ 9 00
do Apple 2 75 @ 3 00
do Peach 3 00 @ 3 50
LUMBER, (River,
F'r Bds..15 00 @17 00
Wide do .12 00 @14 00
Scantling 10 00 @12 00

LIME, ₩ bbl.0 00 @ 0 00
From store 0 60 @ 1 75
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,
Cuba, hhds..45 @ 47½
do bbls. 50 @ 52½
Sugar house.0 @ 37½
do bbls..38 @ 40
Syrup, bbls..60 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs.
Virgin.....0 00 @ 3 50
Yellow dip.0 00 @ 3 50
Hard.....0 00 @ 2 80
Tar, ₩ bbl.0 00 @ 2 65
Tar, in ordr 0 00 @ 3 00
Pitch, City 3 00 @ 3 25
Rosin, pale 4 50 @ 6 00
do No. 1..2 50 @ 4 50
do No. 2..1 95 @ 2 00
do No. 3..0 00 @ 1 90
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal.....00 @ 53
NAILS, ₩ lb., Cut.....5 75 @ 6 00
OILS, ₩ gallon,
Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed...1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery.1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene....38 @ 40
PEA NUTS, .1 40 @ 1 85
POTATOES,
Sweet, bush0 80 @ 1 00
Irish, ₩ bbl4 00 @ 5 00
PROVISIONS, ₩ lb.,
N. C. Bacon.
Hams.....20 @ 22
Middlings....19 @ 19
Shoulders...16 @ 17
Hog round..18 @ 20
Western Bacon.
Hams.....20 @ 22
Middlings....18½@ 19
Shoulders...15½@ 16½
Lard, N. C...20 @ 23
do North'rn 16 @ 22
Butter, N. C.30 @ 40
do North'rn 45 @ 52
Cheese.....15 @ 21
PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl.
City Mess 34 00 @35 00
Thin " 30 00 @31 00
Prime, ...29 00 @30 00
Rump.....00 00 @00 00
SALT,
Alum, bush.0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo ...0 00 @ 2 00
from store.2 15 @ 2 20
American..1 70 @ 1 90
SUGAR, ₩ lb.,
Cuba.....13½@ 14
Porto Rico..14½@ 15
C.....15½@ 16
B.....16 @ 16½
A.....16 @ 17
Crushed....17 @ 17½
SOAP, ₩ lb.
Northern,...7 @ 13
Wilmington,
Ext. Family, 10½@ 11
Family.....10 @ 10
Chemical,...9½@ 10
Pale.....8 @ 10½
SHINGLES, ₩ M.,
Contract..4 50 @ 6 00
Common..3 00 @ 3 50
STAVES, ₩ M.,
W. O. bbl 00 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd 00 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ₩ M.,
Shipping.11 00 @12 50
Mill, prime 9 50 @10 50
Mill Fair.8 00 @ 9 00
Mill, inferior to ord.....5 00 @ 7 00
TALLOW, lb...10 @ 11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, February 4, 1869.

TURPENTINE.—During the early part of the week the market ruled firm for this article, with a fair enquiry for shipping and distilling purposes, and the price advanced 10 cents on all qualities—closing on Wednesday at $3 65 for soft, and $2 40 for hard, ₩ 280 lbs. To-day (Thursday) the market is dull, and has a declining tendency, $3 50 for soft being the highest offer, but no sales reported. The arrivals for the week have been better, and the sales foot up 3,824 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday.....	640....	$3 5.@3 60.....	$2 30@2 85
Saturday..	331.....	3 60.....	2 35
Monday...	2,100.....	3 65.....	2 40
Tuesday...	75.....	3 65.....	2 40
Wednesday	678.....	3 65.....	2 40

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened on Friday last at the quotation given on the previous day, and closed with a firmer feeling. On Saturday there was a brisk enquiry for speculative purposes, and an advance established of one cent—closing at 54 cents. The market ruled at this figure up to Wednesday, when there was some dullness manifest, and at the close there was a decline of one cent, sales being made at 54, 53½ to 53 cents, and the market somewhat unsettled. To-day (Thursday) no sales have been reported up to the time of closing our enquires; buyers are not disposed to operate, as seliers are holding at figures above their views. We quote as follows:

Friday....200 casks at 53				cents per gallon.	
Do.....100	"	"	53½	"	"
Saturday..241	"	"	53½	"	"
Do.....173	"	"	54	"	"
Monday..120	"	"	54	"	"
We'dday . 54	"	"	54	"	"
Do.....100	"	"	53½	"	"
Do.....300	"	"	53	"	"

In addition to the above, there were sales on Monday of 200 casks, deliverable this week, buyers' option, at 54@55 cents; and on Monday of 275 casks, deliverable in 10 days, buyers' option, at 54 cents.

ROSIN.—During the week just ended the market for this article has generally ruled quiet, and but few transactions have taken place. The lower grades have been in less demand, in consequence of the unfavorable reports from abroad, and prices are 10@15 cents lower. The market closes quiet, with scarcely any disposition on the part of speculators to operate, sellers generally holding at figures above their views. For the finer grades of No. 1 and Pale there is some demand, and the market rules firm, but there is little or no stock offering, consequently the sales are meagre. We quote the week's business as follows: Friday, 12 bbls. at $2 75 for low No. 1; Saturday, 52½ bbls. at $2 10 for No. 2, $2 25, $3@$3 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for low Pale, and $6 for extra Pale; Monday, 300 bbls. at $1 90 for strained; Wednesday, 75 bbls. at $2, $2 10@$2 50 for low No. 1—all